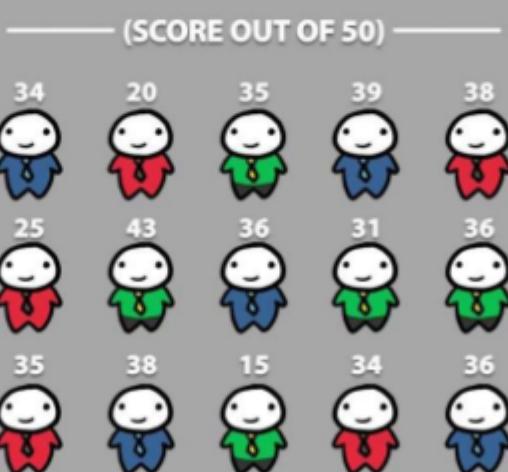


WHAT'S A **PERCENTILE?**

DESCRIBES THE PERCENTAGE OF
DATA VALUES THAT FALL AT OR
BELOW ANOTHER DATA VALUE



CLASS SIZE
 $n = 15$



50th percentile



50% OF THE DATA POINTS ARE AS SMALL OR SMALLER

Percentiles: Computational Procedure

- Organize the data into an ascending ordered array
- Calculate the p th percentile location:
$$i = \frac{P}{100}(n)$$
- Determine the percentile's location and its value.
- If i is a **whole number**, the percentile is the average of the values at the i and $(i+1)$ positions
- If i is **not a whole number**, the percentile is at the $(i+1)$ position in the ordered array

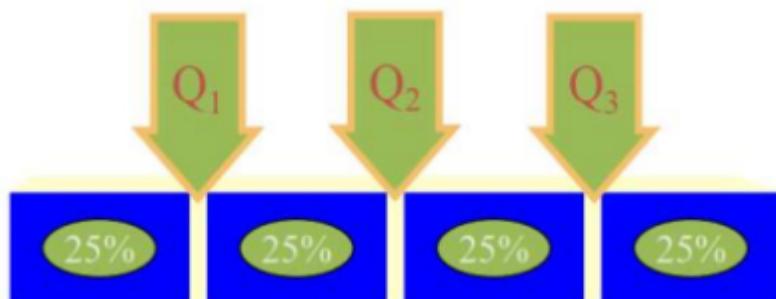
Percentiles: Example

- Raw Data: 14, 12, 19, 23, 5, 13, 28, 17
- Ordered Array: 5, 12, 13, 14, 17, 19, 23, 28
- Location of 30th percentile:

$$i = \frac{30}{100}(8) = 2.4$$

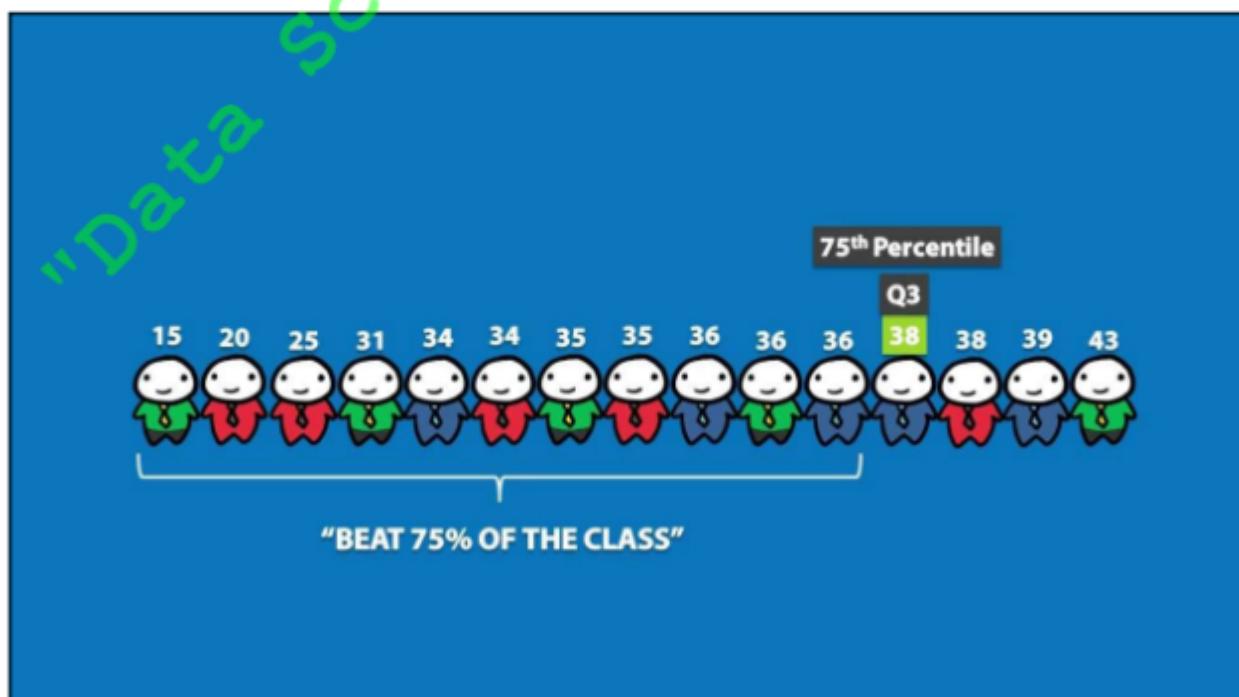
- The location index, i , is not a whole number; $i+1 = 2.4+1=3.4$; the whole number portion is 3; the 30th percentile is at the 3rd location of the array; the 30th percentile is 13.

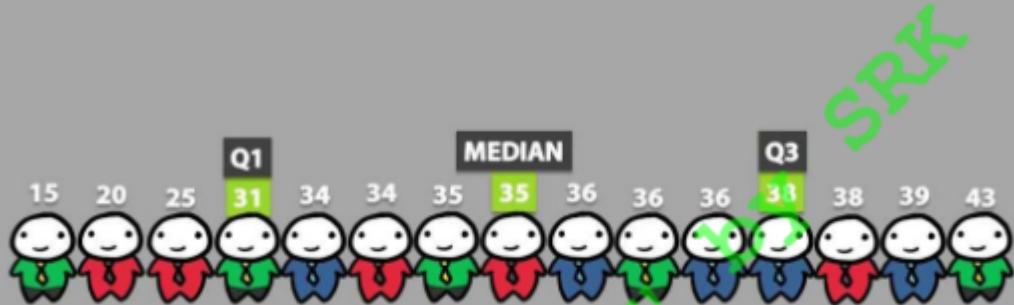
Quartiles



Quartiles

- Measures of central tendency that divide a group of data into four subgroups
- Q_1 : 25% of the data set is below the first quartile
- Q_2 : 50% of the data set is below the second quartile
- Q_3 : 75% of the data set is below the third quartile
- Q_1 is equal to the 25th percentile
- Q_2 is located at 50th percentile and equals the median
- Q_3 is equal to the 75th percentile
- Quartile values are not necessarily members of the data set





Quartiles: Example

- Ordered array: 106, 109, 114, 116, 121, 122, 125, 129

- $Q_1:$ $i = \frac{25}{100}(8) = 2 \quad Q_1 = \frac{109 + 114}{2} = 111.5$

- $Q_2:$

$$i = \frac{50}{100}(8) = 4 \quad Q_2 = \frac{116 + 121}{2} = 118.5$$

- $Q_3:$

$$i = \frac{75}{100}(8) = 6 \quad Q_3 = \frac{122 + 125}{2} = 123.5$$

Interquartile Range

- Range of values between the first and third quartiles
- Range of the “middle half”
- Less influenced by extremes

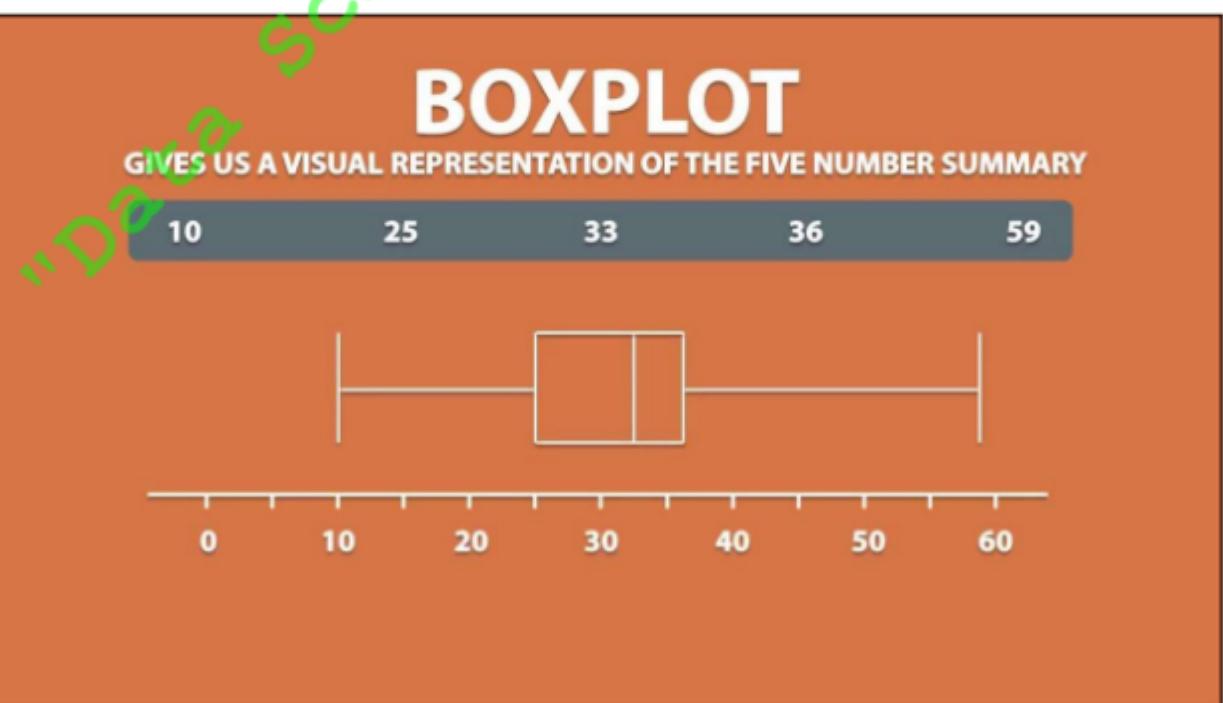
$$\text{Interquartile Range} = Q_3 - Q_1$$

FIVE NUMBER SUMMARY

GIVES US A WAY TO DESCRIBE A DISTRIBUTION
USING ONLY **FIVE** NUMBERS

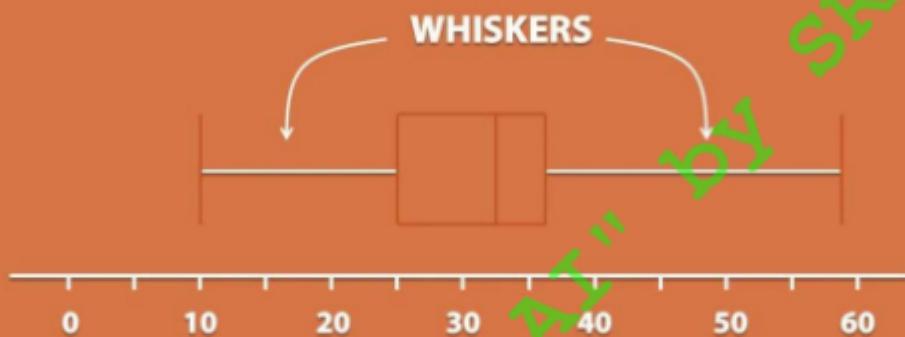
FIVE NUMBER SUMMARY

MINIMUM	1 ST QUARTILE	MEDIAN	3 RD QUARTILE	MAXIMUM
10	25	33	36	59



BOXPLOT

GIVES US A VISUAL REPRESENTATION OF THE FIVE NUMBER SUMMARY



STRATEGIES FOR DETERMINING THE SKEWNESS FOR A BOXPLOT

UNEQUAL BOXES



SKEWED TO THE LEFT

EQUAL BOXES



SKEWED TO THE RIGHT

EQUAL BOXES WITH THE SAME WHISKER LENGTH



SYMMETRICAL

MEAS

C

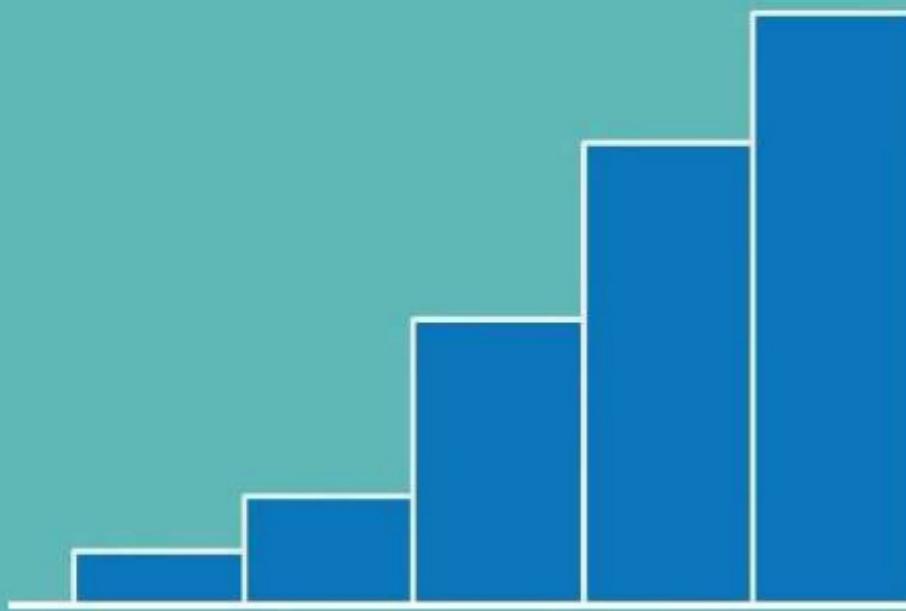
SHA

data science

data science

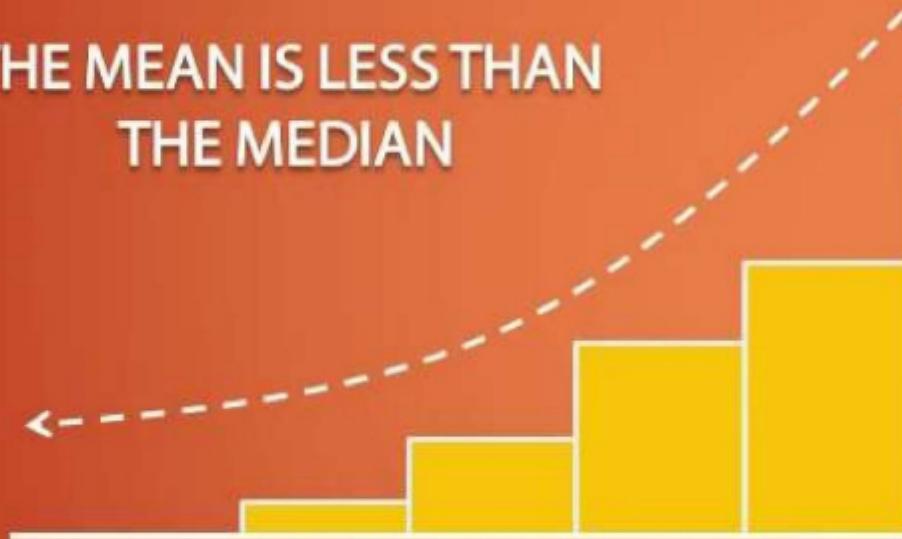
R

DISTRIBUTION:



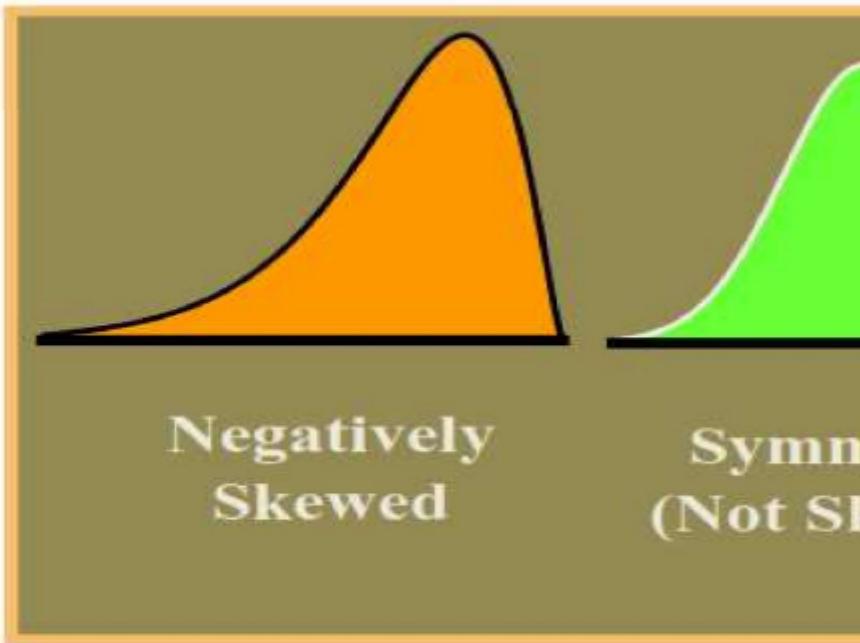
SKEWED TO THE LEFT

THE MEAN IS LESS THAN
THE MEDIAN



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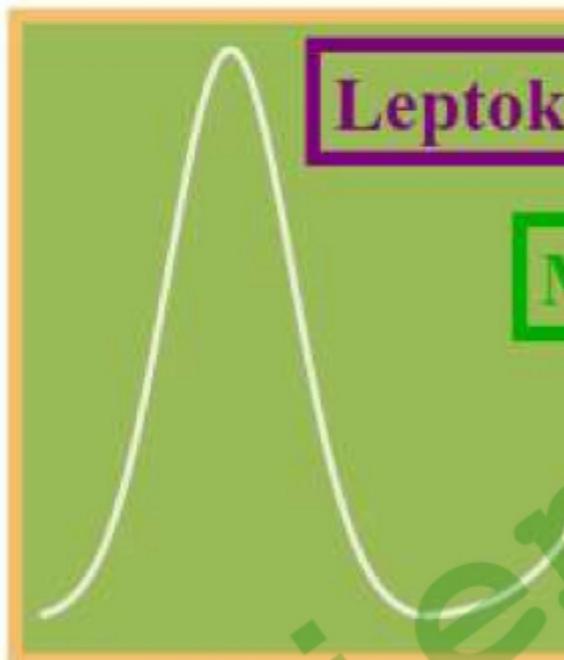
Skew



- If $S < 0$, the distribution is negatively skewed.
- If $S = 0$, the distribution is symmetric.
- If $S > 0$, the distribution is positively skewed.

Kurt

- Peakedness of a distribution
 - Leptokurtic: high and thin
 - Mesokurtic: normal in shape
 - Platykurtic: flat and spread out



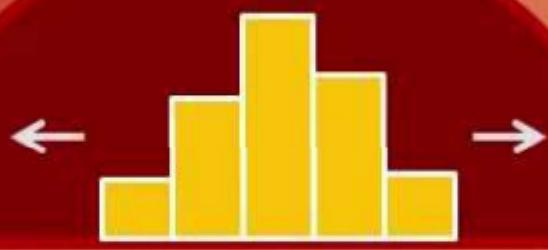
Data Science

MEAS

C

DISPERSION

*Acta Scientiarum
Parvorum*



MEASURES OF SPREAD

RANGE

STANDARD DEVIATION

Mean Absolute Deviation

- Average of the absolute deviation

X	$X - \mu$	$ X - \mu $
5	-8	+8
9	-4	+4
16	+3	+3
17	+4	+4
18	+5	+5
	0	24

Population Standard Deviation

- Square root of the variance

X	$X - \mu$	$(X - \mu)^2$
5	-8	64
9	-4	16
16	+3	9
17	+4	16
18	+5	25
	0	130

Sample

- Average of the squared deviations

X	$X - \bar{X}$	$(X - \bar{X})^2$
2,398	625	390,625
1,844	71	5,041
1,539	-234	54,756
1,311	-462	213,444
7,092	0	663,825

STANDARD
HOW CLOSE THE
ARE TO THE MEA

Data Science
R

STANDARD

HOW CLOSE THE DATA ARE TO THE MEAN



MEAN

HIGH

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Coefficient of Variation

$$\mu_1 = 29$$

$$\sigma_1 = 4.6$$

$$C.V_1 = \frac{\sigma_1}{\mu_1} (100)$$

$$= \frac{4.6}{29} (100)$$

$$= 15.86$$

MEAS

C

CENTRAL

data science

data science

R



154cm



MEASURES OF CENTRE

MODE = 154

REFERS TO THE DATA VALUE
THAT IS MOST FREQUENTLY
OBSERVED



MEASURES OF CENTRE

REFERS TO THE DATA VALUE
THAT IS POSITIONED IN THE

MEDIAN

MIDDLE OF AN ORDERED
DATA SET



MEASURES OF CENTRE

REFERS TO THE DATA VALUE
THAT IS POSITIONED IN THE

MEDIAN

MIDDLE OF AN ORDERED
DATA SET

Population Mean

$$\begin{aligned}\mu &= \frac{\sum X}{N} = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + X_4 + X_5}{5} \\ &= \frac{24 + 13 + 19 + 26 + 17}{5} \\ &= \frac{93}{5} \\ &= 18.6\end{aligned}$$

Weighted Average

- Sometimes we wish to average numbers according to their relative importance, or weight, to some other factor.
- The average you need is the **weighted average**.

Weighted Average

where x is a data value, w is the weight assigned to x , and n is the number of data values. The sum is the sum of all data values.

Various Sampling Techniques

- **Random sampling**

- Every unit of the population has the same chance of being included in the sample.
- A chance mechanism is used in the selection process.
- Eliminates bias in the selection process.
- Also known as probability sampling

- **Nonrandom Sampling**

- Every unit of the population does not have an equal chance of being included in the sample.
- Open to the selection bias
- Not appropriate data collection method
- Also known as non-probability sampling

Simple Random Sampling

- Every object in the population has an equal chance of being selected.
- Objects are selected independently of each other.
- Samples can be obtained from a table of random numbers or by using random number generators.
- A simple random sample is the ideal type of sample because all objects in the population are equally likely to be included and all samples of the same size have an equal chance of being selected.

Systematic Sampling

- Convenient and relatively easy to administer
- Population elements are an ordered sequence (at least, conceptually).
- The first sample element is selected randomly from the first k population elements.
- Thereafter, sample elements are selected at a constant interval, k , from the ordered sequence frame.

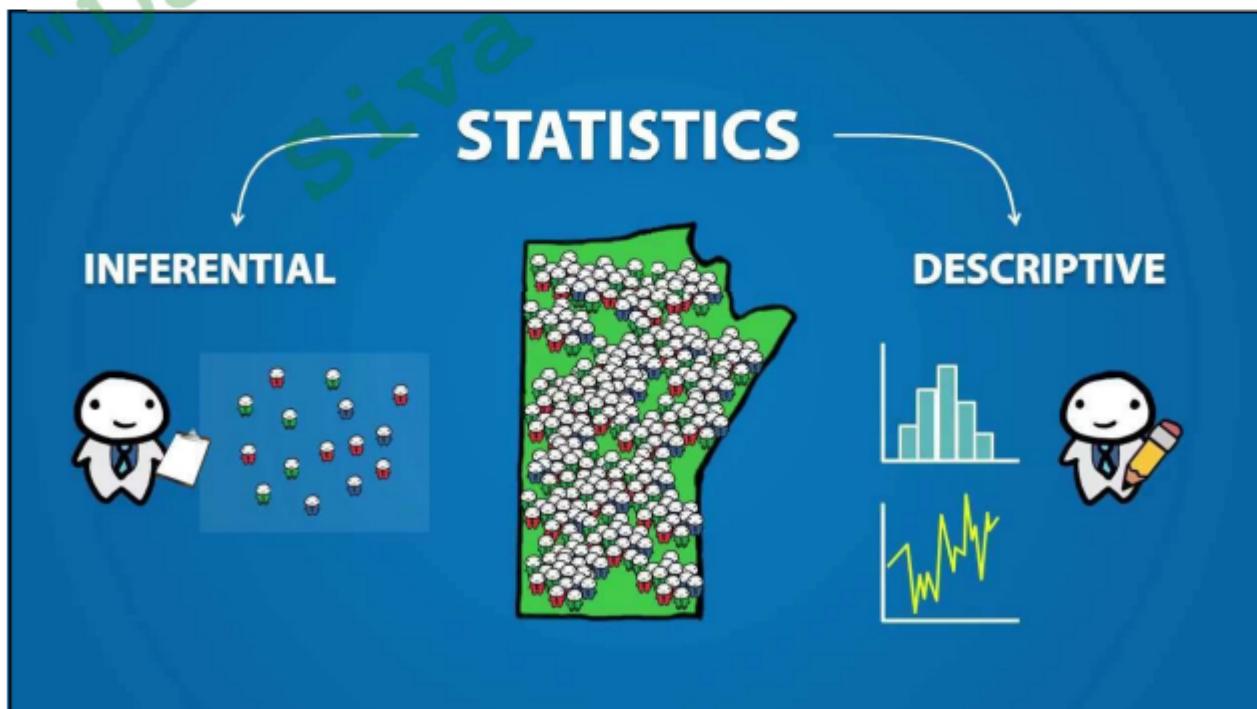
Nonrandom Sampling

- **Convenience Sampling:** Sample elements are chosen based on convenience of the researcher
- **Judgment Sampling:** Sample elements are chosen based on the judgment of the researcher
- **Quota Sampling:** Sample elements are chosen until specific quotas are satisfied
- **Snowball Sampling:** Survey subjects are recruited from other survey respondents



STATISTICS

MEASURE + ANALYZE





Descriptive vs Inferential Statistics

- **Descriptive statistics**
 - Collecting, presenting, and describing data
- **Inferential statistics**
 - Drawing conclusions and/or making decisions concerning a population based only on sample data

